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The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the government delegation of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic after reception

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Government Delegation of Algerian Democratic and People's Republic

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on July 10 the government delegation of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic which was on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Omar Budgellab, Minister of Public Health of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic.

Ho Dam, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Li Rak Bin, Minister of Public Health and Chairman of the Korea-Algeria Friendship Association, were on hand.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly talk with the guests.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Ambassador of Republic of South Viet Nam to Our Country

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on July 14 Vu Ngoc Ho, Ambassador of the Republic of South Viet Nam to our country, who, having been recalled, paid him a farewell visit before returning home.

Foreign Minister Ho Dam was on hand.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly talk with the ambassador.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a telegram from Comrade **Janos Kadar**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the latter's 60th birthday.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Samdech **Norodom Sihanouk**, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Campuchea, hailing the latter's successful state visits to different countries in Europe and Africa and received a telegram of reply from the latter.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received telegrams from **Houari Boumedienne**, Chairman of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic; **Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri**, President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan; and **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea, on the occasion of the month of the anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from south Korea.

Warm Welcome to the North-South Joint Statement Based on the Three Principles of National Reunification Put Forward by the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Social Organizations of Our Country Support North-South Joint Statement

Social organizations of our country expressed their support to the statement of the north and the south based on the three principles for national reunification set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people.

Ryom Tae Jun, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, fully supported and welcomed the north-south joint statement, in the name of the Korean working class, and said:

The complete north-south agreement on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, as made public in the joint statement, has totally denied the foreign aggressors their pretext to meddle in the internal affairs of our country and declared the bankruptcy of the notorious "Nixon doctrine" aimed at making "Koreans fight Koreans."

Saying that, to remove misunderstanding and further promote understanding between the north and the south, bilateral or multilateral talks should be held as early as possible and talks also be held extensively between the social organizations of the north and the south, he proposed talks with the "south Korean general federation of trade unions."

He scathingly condemned the U.S. imperialist aggressors who, finding no excuse to stay on in south Korea any longer with the publication of the north-south joint statement, are now viciously manoeuvring to interfere in the domestic affairs of our country, brazenfacedly saying that they "have no intention to cut the U.S. troops in south Korea" and so on. And he strongly demanded that the U.S. imperialist aggressors quit south Korea at once taking along all their aggressive armed forces and that the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" be dissolved.

Quoting the words of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung **"If the north and south join hands and make tireless efforts, we will be able to gradually eliminate mutual misunderstanding and distrust and achieve the reunification of the country independently on a democratic basis,"** Kim I Hun, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People, pointed out that, to achieve the country's peaceful reunification as early as possible, it would be necessary to further widen the avenue of north-south dialogue which has already been opened and realize not only bilateral talks but also broader negotiations among political parties and social organizations and effect a comprehensive interchange in all domains of politics, economy and culture.

He said that he hoped to sit together with the representatives of the south Korean peasants even the next day and that if south Korean peasants come to us they would be warmly received with the feeling of brotherly love.

He also demanded that the Japanese militarists withdraw their talons of reinvasion from south Korea, atoning for the crimes they committed against the Korean people. We will reunify the country independently and peacefully, resolutely foiling any obstructionist machinations of the imperialists, pro-U.S. pro-Japanese elements and flunkeyists, he stressed.

Kim Duk Ran, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, noted that if the women accounting for a half of the population sit face to face and exchange views earnestly, they can also greatly contribute to promoting the national unity and accelerating the cause of reunification. And she proposed talks with all women's organizations in south Korea including the "south Korean women's association."

Kim Si Hak, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, ardently called upon all the youth and students organizations and youth representatives of the north and the south to sit together at an earliest date in order to join the courage and strength of the entire Korean youth and students for the common cause of the nation at this historic juncture when the tide of national reunification is sweeping across the country.

Son Song Pil, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, said that the publication of the north-south joint statement meant a victory of the great *Juche* idea of the Leader and a precious fruition of the wise leadership of the Leader who leads our people steadfastly along ope road of national reunification. He continued:

The Leader defined national reunification as the supreme national task of our nation and always paid deep attention to the question of reunification. In his speech of August 6 last year he reclarified the line of the independent, peaceful reunification maintained by our Party and the Government of the Republic and set forth a new, magnanimous national-salvation programme. The opening of the current talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross societies was the first fruition of this programme.

Saying that he would do his best to bring the north-south Red Cross talks to successful conclusion in conformity with the aspiration of the nation, he strongly appealed to the South Korean Red Cross Society to take the stand of brotherly love and humanitarianism and sincerely approach the talks.

Li Gi Yong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea, said that today when we can clearly see a reunified fatherland in our minds the writers and artists are unable to suppress the feeling of unbounded honour and happiness of living under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation. And he proposed negotiations with the south Korean literary and art organizations including the "south Korean general federation of art and cultural organizations" and "south

(Continued on Page 2)

North-South Joint Statement Enjoys Positive Support of International Organizations and Public Figures in Various Countries

Youssef El Sebai, General Secretary of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, remarked in his statement issued on July 5 in connection with the announcement of north-south joint statement:

The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization fully supports the line set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Premier Kim Il Sung for the independent peaceful reunification of Korea, considering it to be a most fair and reasonable line.

The success made by the Korean people in their struggle for national reunification is an eloquent testimony to the justness and great vitality of the line of the independent peaceful national reunification put forward by the respected and beloved Leader Premier Kim Il Sung.

Hailing the north-south joint statement, the Bulgarian Committee for Solidarity with Afro-Asian Peoples also issued a statement, which emphasized that the Bulgarian people welcomed the agreement reached at the north-south talks and expressed solidarity with the brotherly Korean people in their struggle for the country's peaceful reunification and prosperity.

Social organizations in Japan made public statements in support of the north-south joint statement.

Makoto Ichikawa, Chairman of the General Council of Japan Trade Unions, noted:

It is indeed an epoch-making event of historic significance, I think. This is the brilliant fruition of the line of the independent peaceful reunification of the country set forth by Premier Kim Il Sung, who has devoted his all to national reunification.

Masaharu Hatanaka, Representative Director of Japan-Korea Association, said:

The current developments patently show how reasonable it is, the line of independent peaceful national reunification followed by the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government which depend on the great *Juche* idea of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people.

Besides, Akira Iwai, Representative Member of the Committee for Solidarity between Japanese and Korean Workers, Makishiro Abe, Chairman of the Joint Council of Neutral Trade Unions and Sumiko Tanaka, Chairman of the Japan Women's Association, issued statements respectively in support of the north-south joint statement.

Public figures in USA and Britain warmly supported and hailed the north-south joint statement.

Joseph Brand, Executive Secretary of the American-Korean Friendship and Information Centre, said to the following vein:

This is a great victory won by the Korean people advancing under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung and, in particular, the excellent fruits of the epochal proposal he put forward on August 6 last year and a series of his other proposals for reunification.

We strongly demand that the U.S. government immediately withdraw its army from south Korea, and stop its interference in the endeavour of Korean people to reunify the country independently and peacefully in a democratic way. We strongly demand that the UN cancel all the unreasonable "resolutions" on the Korean question and leave the Korean people alone so that they can settle the question of national reunification independently without interference of any outside forces including the UN and the USA.

British writer Ian Macdonald said:

The USA has now become shaky in position. In other words, the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" is bound to be dissolved. The tricky farce—the occupation of south Korea by the "UN forces" has been fully exposed. This leaves no pretext for the US army to stay on in south Korea.

The British youth hope that the reunification of Korea will be achieved independently and peacefully, without any foreign interference.

The three principles of national reunification must be observed and the foreign troops must quit south Korea.

Korean Residents in Japan Hail North-South Joint Statement

The publication of the joint statement of the north and the south has aroused great joy and excitement among the compatriots in Japan.

Chapter Chairman Pak of the Nakamura Chapter No. 1, Yokohama Branch, Kanagawa Prefecture, of the Chongryon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), said:

The north-south joint statement signed and made public of late reflects the urgent desire of the entire Korean people who have impatiently been waiting for the country's independent, peaceful reunification. This is a great victory of the line of national reunification clarified by the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

I feel as if I saw clearly the reunified fatherland. I feel new confidence and strength welling up in me.

Yun, a woman compatriot under the Nishi Kobe Branch, Hyogo Prefecture, of the Korean Democratic Women's Union in Japan, said:

I extend warmest gratitude to the great Leader who has brought us the joy of today.

The first fruit of the north-south talks owes entirely to our Leader who is always anxious to mitigate the sufferings of the people as early as possible.

Our Leader has been working, heart and soul, to achieve the country's reunification at the earliest possible date. When I think of his great favour, I can hardly repress my tears of joy. Dear Leader, thank you very much.

Compatriot Li, a businessman under the Hakodate Branch, Hokkaido, of the Chongryon, said:

The three principles of national reunification agreed upon in the recent joint statement of the north and the south is the most correct guiding principle for the solution of the question of national reunification, the patriotic banner that inspires our fellow countrymen to great national unity and the bright beacon that heralds the dawn of national reunification.

Whole-heartedly upholding the three principles of national reunification set forth by the respected and beloved Leader, I will do my best for the sacred work of accelerating the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Confirming his determination, Kim, a young compatriot belonging to the Nagoya Branch, Aichi Prefecture, of the Korean Youth League in Japan, said:

I can hardly repress my heart swelling with the high sense of pride of being a Korean youth living under the great Leader.

The blood of us Korean youth cannot but boil at this exciting moment.

Bearing deep in mind the three principles of national reunification laid down by the fatherly Leader, I will devote myself to the sacred cause of achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. I will thus remain loyal to the Leader.

Nothing is more glorious and proud than this for the youth living in our era.

I make an adamant resolve to thoroughly equip myself with the *Juche* idea of the respected and beloved Leader, strengthen the principled unity and cohesion of the ranks of Chongryon with Chairman Han Dok Su as its centre and take the van in the struggle for implementing the decision of the Third Meeting of the Ninth Central Committee of Chongryon.

Foreign Papers Hail the North-South Joint Statement

The Chinese paper **Renmin Ribao** carried on July 9 an editorial entitled "A Good Beginning," which reads in part:

The three principles laid down by Premier Kim Il Sung have indicated the correct way for the Korean people to attain the independent, peaceful reunification of their country.

The result made at the high-level talks between north and south Korea means a great victory of the line for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country maintained by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Government and the people of China consistently and ardently support the Korean people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and for peaceful national reunification and firmly stand on the side of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in their solemn determination for the peaceful reunification of the country.

July 5 issues of Egyptian papers reported all at once the publication of the north-south joint statement and carried commentaries. **Al Gumhuria** wrote:

The publication of the north-south joint statement is a great victory of the progressive Korean people regarding the national reunification as the loftiest and greatest task to be settled in their generation as Premier Kim Il Sung repeatedly clarified.

A perusal of the stipulations of the joint statement will give you a clear idea that they are the lines proposed by Pyongyang a long time ago.

Al Ahbar wrote:

This statement marks a historic turning-point for Korea's peaceful reunification.

Premier Kim Il Sung has long since made many a proposal for peaceful national reunification, free from interference of outside forces.

A Congolese news agency dispatched: The publication of the north-south joint statement is the brilliant victory of the line of independent, peaceful national reunification set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and excellent fruition of his last August 6 and subsequently repeated proposals for national salvation.

Nepszabadsag, organ of the C.C. of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, pointed out in its articles carried on July 5 and 7:

The north-south joint statement owes entirely to the persevering stand held by the DPRK for peaceful reunification. The continued occupation of south Korea by the aggression army of the U.S. imperialists and their interference in the internal affairs of Korea necessitate an intensified struggle for rejecting foreign interference.

Rude Pravo, organ of the C.C. of the Czechoslovak Communist Party carried an article dated July 5:

The north-south high-level talks was convened thanks to the intiative taken by Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the DPRK.

The occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists' army of aggression and their military "aid" to south Korean rulers constitute the main obstacle to national reunification. The presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea directly conflicts with the agreed principles of achieving peaceful national reunification, step by step, free from pressure or interference of outside forces.

The Finish paper **Kansan Uutiset** commented that the issuance of the north-south joint statement is the materialization of the wise policy for national reunification laid down by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. And the Austrian paper Volkstimme reads: Now the U.S. army has no pretext to remain in south Korea.

Besides, newspapers, radios, and TVs in Cuba, Bulgaria, Poland, Rumania, Hungary, Mongolia, Albania, Chile, Kuwait, Iraq, Mali, Tanzania, Algeria, Arab Republic of Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Burma, Lebanon, Singapore Indonesia, etc., introduced the joint statement and commented to hail it.

Guerilla Bases—Impregnable Fortresses

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, founded, expanded and reinforced the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed force of the Korean people. At the same time, he made vigorous efforts to establish guerilla bases which would serve not only as military strategic and logistic bases for the anti-Japanese armed struggle but also as the fountainhead of the Korean revolution.

As a result, in the summer of 1932 revolutionary bases were set up over a wide area along the River Tuman-gang in the form of guerilla and semi-guerilla zones.

Comrade Kim Il Sung put all the people in the guerilla bases under arms and built them into strong military fortresses.

Natural Fortresses

The guerilla bases on the River Tuman-gang were provided with geographical conditions detrimental to the attacking enemy but very advantageous to the guerillas to hit him.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

...We established guerilla bases in the areas which were geographically favourable for us to defend ourselves with small forces and difficult for the enemy to attack us even with modern arms. We protected the guerilla bases and the revolutionary masses with arms and dealt severe blows at the enemy...

The Leader set up a guerilla base in Hsiaowangching which had most undulating hills covered with thick forests, and there he led the revolution.

The Hsiaowangching guerilla base was a natural fortress because a narrow strip of path lying between the overhanging cliffs of Mt. Bbyojuk-san was the only access to the base.

Taking advantage of this, the guerillas and people would wipe out the numerically superior enemy with small forces.

In the spring of 1933, the frantic enemy rushed a large number of troops to the Hsiaowangching guerilla base where the Headquarters of the revolution was located, in order to occupy it at a stretch. As soon as the enemy troops entered the narrow strip of path, the guerillas and people who had been lying in ambush on the precipices rolled rocks down and massed fire on him, mowing down most of the raiders. The remnant enemy troops fled even before getting to the entrance to Mt. Bbyojuk-san.

The Kayaho guerilla base, where the Leader established the first people's revolutionary government, had a high mountain behind, bound on three sides by hills and a big river.

The enemy had to cross the river to attack the guerilla base. The guerillas lying low in their trenches on the hills knocked out the enemy forces by sending a hail of hits when they were in the middle of the river.

In this way, the guerillas and people, by taking advantage of undulating hills, steep ranges, deep gorges and vertical cliffs around the bases, annihilated the numerically superior enemy troops with small forces and defended their bases.

Various Defences and Perfect Warning System

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made sure that the guerilla bases were fortified by making use of the favourable geographical conditions and by cutting tunnels, digging trenches or putting various obstacles in conformity with their specific features.

The guerillas and people in the Ssushuiping guerilla base in district No. 5 of Wangching buried nailed boards at curve of the highway against the enemy vehicles, in their endeavour to tighten their cordon about the base.

In the spring of 1933, many trucks carrying enemy attackers either tumbled down the cliffs or collided with each other on the way to the base as they had got flat tires because of such obstacles. So the enemy was destroyed without fighting any full-scale battle. More than ten enemy vehicles were thus destroyed in that spring.

The guerillas and people in Changtsaitsun cut tunnels and dug camouflaged trenches in the valley and on the ridges of their base. Moving here and there, they struck blows at the on-coming enemies, who were killed by bullets fired from nowhere. The enraged enemy concentrated artillery fire on the hills, stripping them naked. But no sooner had the enemy troops resumed their attack after gun firing than they were mowed down by a hail of hits.

The enemy who did not know the secret said in despair that the guerillas "perform wonder of wonders."

In addition, snares or traps were laid and the concealed strings of wire were stretched across the paths along which enemy spies were likely to steal into the bases.

Meanwhile, the Leader saw to it that a perfect warning system was established in the bases so that the enemy could be spotted and crushed promptly, no matter where, when and how he might sneak into the bases.

This warning system consisted of long-range observation posts, relay posts, low-ground posts and gate sentry posts. Signals were usually made by smoke or flags at the observation post situated far away from the base and was relayed by the receiving and intermediary sentry posts to the gate sentry post, which reported them to the command post without delay. This enabled it to immediately adopt appropriate tactics and take counter-measures before the enemy approached the bases.

The observation posts and the ambush posts were set up in a circle around guerilla bases. Key posts were manned by the guerillas themselves and others of secondary importance were chiefly by members of the Anti-Japanese Self-Defence Corps and Juvenile Vanguards.

Impregnable Fortresses Surrounded by Semi-guerilla Zones

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung not only built the guerilla bases into indestructible fortresses but also made it certain that the vast enemy-held areas around the bases were revolutionized and turned into semi-guerilla zones. As a result, the guerilla bases were converted into powerful revolutionary fortresses supported and protected by the broad sections of the revolutionary masses.

The Leader sent excellent political workers to the enemy-held areas to intensify political work among the inhabitants and form underground revolutionary organizations.

The revolutionary organizations and people in the semi-guerilla areas aided the guerilla bases and detected the enemy's plans for "punitive operations" as well as his routine movements, regularly reporting them to the guerillas.

The guerillas in the bases were kept well informed of the enemy's movements to the minutest details.

Moreover, the revolutionary organizations and people in the semi-guerilla zones actively worked to disorganize enemy troops from within true to the Leader's instructions. This helped to discourage the enemy from intensifying its "punitive operations" against the bases.

In those days the Japanese imperialists stationed massive puppet Manchukuo army troops around the guerilla bases and drove them into "punitive operations." The puppet Manchukuo army, rigged up by the Japanese imperialists after their invasion of Manchuria, were mostly made up of men of poor peasant or farm hand stock, who had been pressganged by them under threat. Therefore, even the low and middle-ranking officers, not to speak of the rank and file, harboured some ill feelings against the Japanese who herded them out almost everyday into the shambles. The revolutionary organizations turned their inner contradictions to good account and awakened low and middle-ranking officers and the rank and file of the enemy troops to class consciousness. While disintegrating the enemy forces from within, the revolutionary organizations gave them one blow after another and compelled them to maintain neutrality or the "status quo" to keep themselves alive.

In case the enemy attempted to launch intensive "punitive operations" against the guerilla bases, the people in the semi-guerilla zones went on strike, caused tenancy troubles, destroyed bridges, cut off telephone lines and conducted other activities to prevent the enemy from concentrating on such "operations."

Indeed, the semi-guerilla zones not only served as the dependable rear to the guerilla bases but also played an important role in defending them.

The guerilla bases set up on the River Tuman-gang under the personal command of the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung were the impregnable fortresses no enemy could ever destroy, and the revolutionary fortresses powerful enough to deal a smashing blow at the enemy if he attacked them, no matter when and where.

Li Chang Gyu

The battle in defence of the Hsiaowangching guerilla base fought under the personal command of the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Issues Statement

in Denunciation of Aggressive and Subversive Acts of Israeli Aggressors against Arab People

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on July 11 a statement denouncing the Israeli aggressors for further intensifying their aggressive and subversive acts against the Arab people at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists.

The statement recalls that the Israeli aggressors at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists barbarously bombed Hasbaya and Lamye of Lebanon and other areas, razed peaceful villages and committed the brutality of kidnapping and detaining Syrian military personnel who were on a visit to Lebanon and military and security personnel of Lebanon.

This, the statement says, is a grave criminal act infringing upon the sovereignty and security of the peoples of Lebanon and Syria and an act violating the national dignity of the Arab people.

The statement stresses: The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people pungently denounce the shameless aggressive acts and barbarism perpetrated by the Israeli aggressors against Lebanon and Syria and fully support the just stand and demand clarified in the statement of the Syrian Foreign Ministry.

The statement continues:

The Israeli aggressors must stop at once all their aggressive and subversive acts against the Arab people, withdraw from the occupied Arab territories and unconditionally and immediately release the illegally kindnapped military and security personnel of Syria and Lebanon.

The Korean people will, in the future, too, extend positive support and encouragement to the just cause of the peoples of Syria, Lebanon and Palestine and all other Arab people against the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors.

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Korean committee on cultural and art theories."

Chong Jun Gi, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, called upon the men of the press of north and south Korea to arouse the whole nation to the struggle for the accomplishment of the sacred cause of independent, peaceful reunification and proposed to the "south Korean journalists association" and all the organizations of journalists and the men of the press of south Korea to meet and hold talks at any time.

O Hyon Ju, Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee and Chairman of the National Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, strongly stressed that bilateral or multilateral negotiations should be held between our Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee and National Olympic Committee and the "south Korean sports association" and the "south Korean Olympic committee" as soon as possible and interchange be conducted between the north and the south in various sporting events in order to jointly develop the sports technique of our nation.

He appealed to the "south Korean sports association" and the "south Korean Olympic committee" to form single teams as a homogeneous nation to participate in the international Olympic games and world championships and other major international sports games.

"Month of Solidarity with the Cuban People" Marked Off in Korea

The Korea-Cuba Solidarity Committee, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Korean Democratic Women's Union and the Korean Students Committee decided to mark off the period from July 11 to August 10, 1972 as a "month of solidarity with the Cuban people" on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the armed uprising of the Cuban people which falls on July 26.

On this month the Korean people will widely hold celebration meetings, solidarity meetings and friendship gatherings and other solidarity functions to resolutely denounce the incessant aggressive provocations of the U.S. imperialists against the Republic of Cuba, positively support the Cuban people in their heroic struggle for firmly defending their country and the gains of the revolution and energetically expediting the socialist construction in confrontation with the U.S. imperialists and further cement militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Cuban peoples.

Week of Support to Vietnamese People's Struggle against U.S. Aggression and for National Salvation Marked Off in Korea

The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, the Korea-Viet Nam Friendship Association, the Korean Committee of Anti-U.S. Struggle for Supporting Viet Nam, the Central Committee of the Korean Committee for Supporting the South Vietnamese People's Struggle and the Korean Committee against U.S. Imperialists' Crimes in Viet Nam marked off the period from July 14 to 20 as a week of support to the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the signing of the Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam.

During this week the Korean people will widely hold mass rallies and various solidarity events for roundly exposing and denouncing the U.S. imperialist aggressors' new intensified escalation of their war in Viet Nam, energetically supporting and encouraging the struggle of the fraternal Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and further strengthening militant friendship and solidarity with them.

Three Principles Clarified by the Great Leader
Comrade KIM IL SUNG Is a Programmatic Guide to Solution of Reunification Question

The recent north-south high-level talks held in Pyongyang and Seoul and the subsequent announcement of the joint statment are an epoch-making event that has made a breakthrough to the solution of the question of Korean reunification. They are now fully supported and warmly hailed by the entire Korean people and the peace-loving people throughout the world.

The greatest success achieved at the high-level talks between the north and south is that the south Korean side accepted the three principles of national reunification proposed by the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung and that in one of its main paragraphs the joint statement referred to these principles as the basis for the solution of the question of the country's reunification.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung declared:

"We always maintain that our homeland should be reunified independently and peacefully without foreign interference. Furthermore we assert that the unity of the whole nation should be achieved, with both sides trusting and respecting each other, despite the difference of systems between the north and south." ("Talk to Correspondents of U.S. Newspaper 'The New York Times,'" English ed., p. 14.)

In the joint statement the south Korean side manifested its agreement on the principles that reunification should be achieved independently by rejecting outside forces, and by peaceful means without resorting to arms against each other and that great national unity be promoted, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and social system. By so doing the south Korean side proclaimed at home and abroad that they would strive to settle the reunification question on Comrade Kim Il Sung's three principles.

This means a great victory for the reunification policy of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, laid down by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, are the basic principles that serve as the cornerstone for the solution of the reunification question and represent our Party's consistent position.

In order to reunify the country it is imperative to observe, first of all, the principle of independence, a principle of rejecting outside forces and settling Korean affairs by the Koreans themselves.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"There may be various ways and means for accomplishing the reunification of our country. But, whatever its specific way or means, the reunification of the country must always be achieved independently by the Korean people themselves; it can never be otherwise." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, English ed., pp. 416-17.)

The principle of independence elucidated by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is an embodiment of his great *Juche* idea in the endeavour for the solution of the reunification question. It forms the core of the principles of national reunification our Party has adhered to.

The internal affair of a nation, irrespective of its contents or nature, is a matter concerning its right of self-determination. It is a question no foreign force is allowed to meddle in. The right of national self-determination is an inviolable right granted to all peoples. Apart from this right it is meaningless to talk about national freedoms and rights and it is no more than an empty talk to speak of national independence and independent progress.

The question of our country's reunification is not the one involving any other nations but an internal affair of our nation, a homogeneous nation.

It is an internal affair of Korea; it is a question of putting an end to the artificial territorial partition and national division caused by the U.S. imperialist occupation of south Korea, a question of recovering the national bonds inherent to our homogeneous nation which have been formed through a long historical period and restoring the political, economic and cultural relations between the north and south. That is why the reunification question must be solved on the principle of independence, by the Korean nation itself and in accordance with its will. No outside forces are entitled to interfere in the question of our country's reunification.

South Korea's agreement on the principle of achieving national reunification independently without reliance on outside force or its interference demonstrates the correctness and great vitality of the principle of independent reunification laid down by the Workers' Party of Korea.

Upholding the correct line of national reunification, formulated by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government have all along maintained that for the solution of the reunification question, national unity should be achieved, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and system.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We consider that the solution of the reunification question must not be obstructed by the interests of any party, grouping or privileged circle at the expense of the national interests, and that reunification must in any case be accomplished in a democratic way, in accordance with the general will of the entire Korean people, and not by one side forcing its will on the other side." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, English ed., p. 192.)

The country will be reunified by putting an end to the artificial territorial division and rejoining the severed ties of the people. This is a vital issue affecting the destiny of our nation. Therefore, this question can be settled only by pooling the patriotic forces of the whole nation; it cannot be solved with one side rejecting the other.

Among one and the same nation there may be people who have different ideologies and political views. North and south Korea have diametrically different social systems today.

In the light of this objective reality no one must involve the differences of political views and social systems unreasonably in the solution of the question of reunification, the greatest, supreme task of the nation or shun it under the pretext of ideological and political differences.

As for the different social systems existing in the north and south of our country, they came into being as a result of the artificial division of the nation.

If we bring this point to the fore and fail to achieve national unity, the gap between the north and south will be widened still more and reunification will never be achieved.

If we channel everything toward our highest goal—the reunification, we can attain national unity, transcending the differences of ideology and social system.

The realistic and reasonable policy of the DPRK Government for national reunification is prompted by its viewpoint that the Korean people divided into the north and south must achieve national unity, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and system, since, in actual fact, the northern and southern halves have different social systems. At the same time this policy is based strictly on the attitude of giving priority to the interests of the whole nation.

Particularly at a time when the U.S. imperialists are trying hard to perpetuate the division of Korea and when the Japanese militarists are overtly machinating to reinvade our country, the Korean nation can drive out the foreign aggressors successfully only when they are united.

The principle of peaceful national reunification is one of the basic principles observed by the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government in their endeavour to reunify the country.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"Our Party and the Government of the Republic are consistent in their efforts for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. We have no intention of marching sopth, we have no intention of solving the question of Korean reunification by force of arms." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. III, English ed., p. 404.)

Settling the question of Korean reunification by force of arms means war. This does not conform with the interests of the people.

Because of the nature of its state and social system, the DPRK is a peace-loving socialist state, and our people is a peace-loving people. The DPRK Government has all along championed peace and has done all it can to solve the Korean question peacefully.

Fundamentally speaking, the split of Korea was caused by foreign interference.

If this is warded off, there will be no ground for the Korean people to fight each other in solving such an internal affair of the nation as the reunification question. The DPRK Government has repeatedly proposed that the north and south conclude an agreement on refraining from the use of arms against the other side, that the armed forces of both parts be reduced drastically after the U.S. imperialist aggressor army are withdrawn from south Korea and that the question of reunification be settled in a peaceful way through contact and negotiation between the north and south.

The three principles of national reunification laid down by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung reflect most correctly the unanimous demand of our people and desire of the nation. They are the programmatic guide to the solution of the reunification question.

With the south Korean agreement on the three principles of national reunification suggested by our side, it is now possible to thaw the long frozen relationship between the north and south, and our people have entered upon a new historical era when they can unfold a nationwide movement for peaceful reunification along the path already opened up.

This is a brilliant success scored by our people in their struggle for national reunification and a splendid fruit of the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who illuminates the bright path to national reunification with the rays of his great *Juche* idea and who is working hard to provide our people with a reunified country as the best gift.

The entire people of north and south Korea will firmly unite and certainly accomplish the great task of national reunification, frustrating the obstructionist manoeuvres of the reactionaries at home and abroad.

Li Jip

Railway Transport Electrified and Modernized under Wise Leadership of the Leader

The railway transport in our country has been electrified and modernized in a larger scope, thanks to the far-sighted plan of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for its rapid development and to his sagacious leadership.

The Leader defined railway as the artery of the country and paid close attention to the development of railway transport since the immediate post-liberation days.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"We should electrify railways in order to strengthen their technical equipment, increase transport capacity and reduce transport costs in our country rich in power resources.

We should develop our railway transport in future in such a way as electrifying railways."

The line set forth by the Leader is a thoroughly *Juche*-motivated, scientific one designed to develop railway transport in conformity with the geographical conditions of our country and in reliance on its own domestic resources.

The Leader not only put forward the line of electrifying railways but also showed the specific ways for its implementation and aroused our people to the struggle for the purpose.

Already in September 1948 the Leader issued an instruction to start a campaign to electrify the railway on a steep pass between Yangdok and Kaego.

In response to his instruction, a mass movement was unfolded to electrify the lines between Yangdok and Chonsong, Kaego and Koin. And materials and equipment were concentrated on the project and competent leading functionaries, workers and technicians assigned to it.

In fact, electrification of railways was then unimaginable in our country, which had been liberated from the colonial yoke of Japanese imperialism just a short time before. The foundation of the national economy was too weak and the colonial lopsidedness of industry and its destruction were too much for us to stand on our own feet.

However, the Leader, so intelligent as to readily understand everything through one thing and foresee in a gifted way a distant future as well as the near one, took measures to boldly start electrification of railways, making the maximum use of all the potentials. Consequently, the Yangdok-Chonsong and Kaego-Koin lines were electrified for the first time in our country toward the end of 1948.

It happened on October 13, 1949, one year after the first operation of electrified railways in our country. That day the Leader personally called on the crew of "Chongino" No.201 with a view to elaborating on his plan for railway electrification; he himself climbed into the cab and stayed there with the crew till the train crossed the Kuhyon-ryong ridge famous for its rugged steeps and many tunnels. In this course he encouraged them to become the pillar in railway electrification and showed profound care for them.

In the grim days of the Fatherland Liberation War decisive of the destinies of the fatherland and the nation the Leader, with the heavy burdens of war on his shoulders, led our people to victory and, despite of the claims of such a busy life, he found time to pave the way for railway electrification, taking into consideration the future development of our country after a victorious war.

On his initiative a training centre was set up during the war. There the men selected from those on the front and in the rear were trained to become electric locomotive drivers.

On the other hand, the land survey was conducted for railway electrification in defiance of the continued bombing by the enemy planes and new bases for transport machine building industry started being built in different parts of the country.

The Leader's far-sighted plan for railway electrification was quickly put into practice in postwar days. At the Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on August 5, 1953 the Leader set the project of railway electrification as one of the important tasks for the postwar rehabilitation and construction of the national economy. And in his report to the Third Congress of the Party, he reiterated to the militant task of the electrification.

In May 1956 the Leader got into an electric locomotive in the compound of the Yangdok railway station and highly spoke of the workers of this locomotive yard for they had successfully repaired the locomotive heavily destroyed during the war. He then rode in it till he reached Soktanonchon railway station. At the time he gave an instruction to manufacture electric locomotives on our own so as to vigorously push ahead with railway electrification.

In 1958 the machine building industry of our country began to pay off as the foundation of an independent national economy was built, and the Leader roused the working people to the struggle for the all-round realization of railway electrification.

Around this time, he visited an electric machinery plant and led the workers there to produce electric motors necessary for electric locomotives. And he summoned specialists and technicians from all parts of the country to build anew an electric locomotive shop (today's electric locomotive factory—Ed.) in the West Pyongyang Railway Factory. Since then, we could manufacture electric locomotives with our own efforts, techniques, equipment and materials.

Under the wise leadership and warm care of the Leader, our workers engaged in railway electrification manufactured an up-to-date electric locomotive by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. To do so they had to make 180,000 accessories of more than 14,000 kinds. It was presented to the historic Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in token of their loyalty to the Leader.

On the meaningful day when our railway workers produced an electric locomotive for the first time, the fatherly Leader again went out to the spot and, looking round the electric locomotive, named it the "Red Banner."

A great stride forward has been made without a hitch in electrification of our railway transport ever since the birth of the electric locomotive "Red Banner."

In the period of the Seven-Year Plan for completing the country's industrialization, an epochal change was brought about in railway electrification.

At a plenary meeting of the Cabinet in October 1963 the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the militant task of winding up in the main the electrification of major trunk lines in the coming few years and electrifying all our railways in the near future and he indicated in detail the ways for its fulfilment. Busy as he was with state affairs, he had time to personally check up on a blueprint for the construction of electric railways and rectify the shortcomings one by one. Moreover, he himself inspected the sites for railway electrification, taught the workers concerned in detail where to build transformer substations and how big, even pointing to the direction of electric railway lines to be laid and telling them what the electric pole should look like.

Besides, he directed keen attention to the production of heavy rails, heavy freight cars and concrete sleepers and even to the project for the expansion of station yard tracks so that railway electrification might pay off to the full, and he gave guidance in all this work to that end.

In hearty response to the Leader's lofty intention to electrify railways, our young builders turned out in the sites for railway electrification and performed heroic exploits. It took 14 years for the Japanese imperialists to wind up the construction of the Cholwon-Naekumgang line. But it took no more than half a year for our railway constructors to electrify the 200-kilometre-long Pyongyang-Sinuiju line which is twice as long as the Cholwon-Naekumgang line. They finished the project in August 1964 and, displaying the similar fighting spirit and stamina, electrified the Pyongyang-Sinsongchon, Kowon-Hongwon, Hongwon-Tanchon, Tanchon-Myongchon and Myongchon-Chongjin lines in succession.

During the Seven-Year Plan the 850-kilometre-long railway line was thus electrified and the electrification of the major trunk lines completed in the main.

While railways were electrified, diesel traction was also rapidly introduced.

Today our electric locomotives transport more than 60 per cent of railway freightage. They carry in some 15 days as much goods as transported in a whole year immediately after liberation.

As a result of railway electrification, the railway transport capacity doubled, the fuel consumption was reduced to one fifth, much labour power spared and the culture in railway markedly improved.

In his report to the Fifth Congress of the Party, the Leader reclarified the line of continuously electrifying some strained branch lines on the eastern and inland areas with steep gradient and heavy freight traffic and introducing diesel traction on the lines not to be electrified. Thus diesel traction is now being introduced on the lines in the western part of our country at a high speed.

At the meeting of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee in December 1970, the Leader opened up a wide vista for realizing automation on the Pyongyang-Sinuiju and Pyongyang-Chongjin lines during the Six-Year Plan.

The successful introduction of automation in railway transport as instructed by him will make it possible to develop and modernize our railway transport to a high degree in the near future.

The Leader made it certain that railways were further expanded and laid in a rational way in compliance with the rapid development of the national economy.

He mapped out a far-sighted plan to build a new railway line linking the eastern and western parts of our country and make the railway lines form a complete network over its face. Under this plan the construction of the Ichon-Sepo railway is nearing completion.

Immediately after liberation the Leader, looking far into the future development of our railway transport, put forward a concrete line of firmly building bases for independent production of transport equipment and organized and guided in person the work for its implementation. Now our railway factories manufacture up-to-date electric and diesel engine locomotives and up-to-date passenger, freight and refrigerator cars which are enough to meet the domestic demand.

Under the rays of the great *Juche* idea of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the railway transport of our country is now developing by leaps and bounds in reliance on its powerful material and technical foundations.

Sim Nung Mok

Workers of the Chollima Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Factory make one innovation after another to fulfil the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule

Our Chemical Industry Develops Day by Day

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, said:

"The prospects of development of the chemical industry in our country are bright indeed. In the near future the Korean people will live in a country with a developed chemical industry and will enjoy the rich fruits of their own efforts."

In accordance with the Leader's line of building an independent national economy we exerted much efforts to build a comprehensively developed chemical industry capable of producing mainly on its own both the basic and subsidiary chemicals necessary for industry, agriculture and the people's living.

Fertilizer factories were reconstructed and expanded, and many more were erected. The phosphorus fertilizer production base was solidly built with the construction of a number of factories. Modern urea fertilizer and calcium nitrogen-ammonium fertilizer factories also came into being.

Besides, the work for higher output of nitrogen fertilizer was pushed ahead successfully, and a factory synthesizing ammonia by gasification of anthracite was built.

Construction of the factory required a high level of technique, for, among other things, it was large in scale and all its equipment and installations had to stand high pressure. Yet, our technicians drew up the blueprint and the factory was built in a short time with home-made equipment and materials. Consequently, a firm basis was laid for rapidly developing nitrogen fertilizer production with less consumption of electricity.

Chemical industry bases feeding raw materials to light industry were consolidated.

The vinalon factory was further readjusted and expanded and its production capacity was enhanced.

This provided our chemical industry with a firm basis for securing fibre on its own.

Meanwhile, active preparations were made for production of new kinds of fibre including orlon.

The synthetic resin production base was enlarged still further, along with the reinforcement of the chemical fibre production base.

The vinyl chloride factory was expanded. The bases were newly built or expanded for production of various kinds of synthetic resin—phenol resin, urea resin, melamine resin, dicyan resin, etc. A large-scale plasticizer factory sprang up.

The development of our chemical industry rendered it possible to meet the demand for various medicaments and veterinary chemicals with home products. Modern pharmacy bases were built for manufacture of synthetic medicaments.

Our country has already reached the level of advanced countries in per capita output of major chemical products including chemical fertilizer and chemical fibre.

This year our Party and Government have made about two times as much investments in the field of chemical industry as against last year for its further development.

With such huge investments the existing chemical factories are being readjusted, reinforced and expanded, and new factories are being constructed.

The first-stage project of a large-scale oil refinery now under way will soon come to an end. The expansion project of the February 8 Vinalon Factory will be carried on to increase its capacity to 50,000 tons.

Besides, many chemical factories will be newly built or enlarged.

This year will witness a growth of 1.8 times in the output of chemical fibre, 2.1 times in vinyl chloride, and 3.6 times in plasticizer.

Pak Ju Sol

Various kitchen Utensils Produced in Plenty

Defining the task of the technical revolution for delivering women from the heavy burdens of kitchen and household work as one of the three major tasks of the technical revolution, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that one of the ways for implementation of the task is to produce up-to-date kitchen utensils in quantities.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed:

"While developing the foodstuff industry, we must produce and supply a large quantity of domestic refrigerators, washing machines, electric cooking pots and various other kitchen utensils so that women need not spend much time in kitchen work and household chores."

Upholding the teaching of the Leader, the workers of the daily necessities workshops of the factories under the Third Ministry of Machine Industry are turning out a great deal of kitchen utensils of different kinds.

Refrigerators, washing machines, electric rice-cooking pots, etc. are made at the October 5 Electric Appliances Factory.

The workers of this factory have introduced an automation line in the manufacture of refrigerators, which enabled them to increase the output of the products several times, improving their quality. Recently they manufactured trial products of new-type washing machines and started mass-producing them.

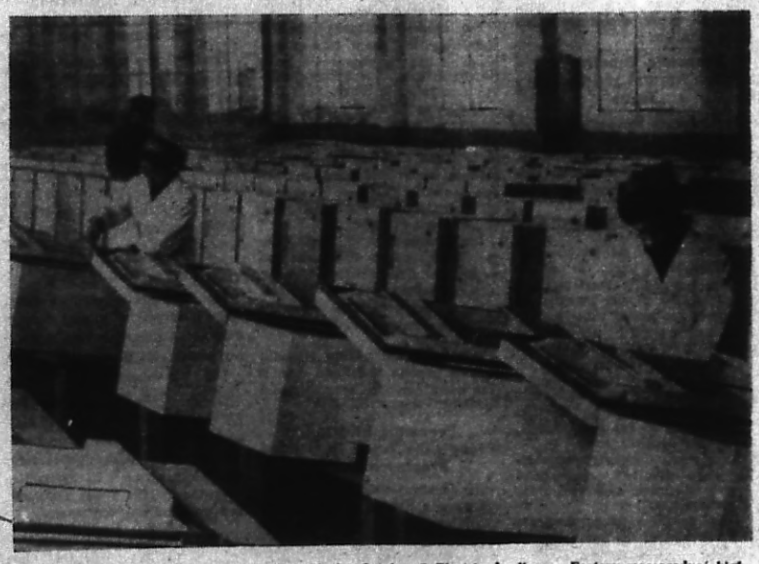
The Taean Electrical Machinery Plant and the Hamhung Electric Appliances Factory are also turning out various kinds of handy kitchen utensils and electric goods for daily use in plenty—electric rice-cooking pots, seasoning crushers, multi-purpose foodstuff processing machines and the like.

In the factories under the Ministry which produced last year three times more kitchen utensils than in the previous year, the workers are unfolding an energetic struggle to raise this year the output of washing machines 4.5 times and that of refrigerators 7.7 times as against 1970. They are resolved to make a wide variety of kitchen utensils.

Besides, production of varied items of kitchen utensils is rapidly increasing at the daily necessities workshops of the factories under the First and Second Ministries of Machine Industry, the Ministry of Metal Industry and other ministries and at the daily necessities factories under the Ministry of Local Industry.

In this way, the task for relieving the socially-emancipated women even from the burdens of kitchen and household work—one of the three major tasks of the technical revolution—is being carried out at a fast pace.

Han Su Chon



Workers of the daily necessities shop of the October 5 Electric Appliances Factory massproduce high-quality refrigerators

Chollima Riders Make Continuous Innovations

Today all the Chollima riders in our country are keeping up the great revolutionary upsurge and scoring new miraculous successes in their struggle to fulfil the tasks for three years under the Six-Year Plan by the end of the current year.

This is true of Ho Gum Son-led Twice Chollima Workteam members of the Pyongyang Textile Mill.

They carried out their assignments for four years of the Six-Year Plan as of April 15 this year. Now they are making a vigorous labour endeavour to implement the five-year tasks of the plan by the year-end.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, taught:

"We must further intensify and develop the Chollima workteam movement to continuously bring about great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction."

Deeply conscious of the Leader's instructions at all times, the workteam members are advancing, advancing, fighting and advancing without resting on their laurels.

They are studying hard the revolutionary ideas of the Leader and the Party policies—their embodiment—and the revolutionary traditions to prepare themselves more thoroughly as his revolutionary soldiers. At the same time, they are striving to carry the Leader's orders and instructions through to the end.

They have unfolded a dynamic mass movement for technical innovations to devise new methods of work. Weaver Li Ok Sun, one of the workteam members, introduced a new, circling method in tending machines, and this enabled her to produce twice as much fabrics as she turned out by the previous method of work.

Weaver Rim Gwang Sun worked out a new way of banding. She was qualified as a spinning technician after finishing the course of the factory higher technical school without being divorced from the production activity. In her wake, many others thought out efficient methods of work.

Bringing the collective wisdom of its members into play, the workteam perfected the newly devised methods of work and passed them on to all the weavers for introduction in their work.

Many vyingly volunteered to tend more machines when they began to know well how to apply the new methods of work.

All the workteam mates waged a strenuous struggle for increased production as skilful multi-machine tenders. As a result the output showed a marked increase.

In the first half of the year they carried out the greater part of their quotas for five years under the Six-Year Plan and are now working against time to finish the remaining assignments within the latter half of the year.

Ho Gum Son-led workteam was one of the first honourable participants in the Chollima workteam movement in the domain of light industry. The workteam rose in the movement when the Chollima movement was going full steam ahead in our country.

By making continuous innovations and uninterrupted advance in the production under the communist slogan: "One for all and all for one," the workteam had the honour of being awarded the title of Twice Chollima Workteam.

During the period of the Seven-Year Plan, the workteam members fulfilled their quotas at 375 per cent, and now they have made a marvellous achievement as mentioned above.

Thanks to the tireless efforts of the dependable Chollima riders the Six-Year Plan is being successfully carried out in our country and we are already assured of its victorious fulfilment.

Kim Su Yon

The Cho Yong Ok Chollima workteam members of the Sinuiju Textile Mill study and discuss a new method of work.

South Korean Workers Become More Organized in Their Struggle

The south Korean workers now keep up various forms of mass struggle for the right to existence and democratic freedom even under the difficult circumstances of the proclaimed "state of emergency."

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The south Korean people demand freedom and the right to existence, and demand the solution of the urgent question of living, above all. They will continue with the struggle in a larger scope unless this fundamental question is solved."

The first half of this year witnessed the vigorous mass struggles of the south Korean workers against mass lay-off and overdue payment of wages, for wage hike and freedom of activities of trade unions.

Most conspicuous among these was a struggle against collective dismissal and for clearance of back wages. This struggle became wide spread all over south Korea, involving industrial concerns in all branches of its economy.

The workers of the electric wire factory and the "Tong-a Metal Industrial Co., Ltd." waged a mass struggle early in June; they laid bare the vicious attempt of the entrepreneurs to pocket their wages and lodged a strong protest with the authorities concerned against its protection of wicked factory and company owners.

More than 800 dockers in Inchon also put up a stubborn fight against collective dismissal. Similar struggle was also unfolded in the field of civil engineering and construction, mining and textile industries in succession.

The workers waged the political struggle for all democratic rights including the freedom of activities of trade unions.

At the beginning of the year, the workers of 43 factories and enterprises of different branches in Pusan had gatherings and put up a stubborn struggle; they disclosed the reactionary nature of the "law on special measures for national security," which contains a provision designed to put down the "trade union" activities, and of its "enforcement regulations" and they demanded the authorities concerned to repeal them immediately. Meanwhile, the workers of an electric appliances company in Seoul opposed this fascist evil law aimed at stamping out their basic rights and, at the same time, scattered leaflets exposing the reactionary nature of the reptile trade unions. The authorities concerned was upset by their struggle.

Involved in similar struggles were the salt-making workers in Sosan county of South Chungchong Province, railway workers in Yongju of North Kyongsang Province, workers of "Hanil Metal Working Company" in Pusan and workers of an iron and steel company in Masan.

Noteworthy in the mass struggle of the workers is that they have become even more organized, stubborn and conscious than before and that their struggle has grown in scope and depth.

Today south Korean workers put up their struggle in an organized way, that is, by forming such organizations as a "struggle committee" and a "fellow member society." Workers of different trades make the identical demands in their protest lodged with the competent authorities and carry on such struggles as sit-in-strike, strike, slowdowns, etc.

In the struggle solidarity is strengthened between workers in the same domain, between those in different branches, and between the employed workers and the sacked workers. Some time ago dockers in Inchon, in deep sympathy for the living conditions of more than 800 dismissed colleagues, submitted a joint petition to the authorities concerned and joined in their struggle. Earlier, railway workers campaigned to express solidarity with the struggle of medical workers who were fired out from a railway hospital.

Especially, when the women workers of a woolen textile mill in Seoul formed in May last a "struggle committee" in an organized struggle against the manoeuvres for collective dismissal and harsh exploitation by the "Labour Office," workers in other fields, student organizations, learned circles and religious organizations, representatives of people of other social strata adopted decisions to support their struggle and gave them active support.

Through their positive mass struggle the south Korean workers have been awakened and tempered with every passing day. This proves a heavy blow at the wicked entrepreneurs and the authorities concerned, their patron.

22nd Sitting of Preliminary Talks between North and South Korean Red Cross Organizations Held

The 22nd sitting of the preliminary talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations was held at Panmunjom on July 14.

The meeting opend with the great expectation and attention of all the fellow countrymen of the north and the south at a moment of historical turn when the gate of national reunification began to open with the release of the north-south joint statement based on the three principles of national reunification laid down by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. At the sitting, discussions continued on the composition of the delegations to the full-dress talks, which was debated at the 21st sitting of the preliminary talks.

Warm kindred feelings of fellow countrymen of the same blood pervaded Panmunjom where Red Cross officials and reporters of the north and the south bustled about, intermingled.

The faces of these people who were conversing with each other happily, sharing joy over the publication of the historic north-south joint statement, expressly told of their unshakable determination to make every effort to reunify the country peacefully with the internal force of our nation, rejecting outside forces, in accordance with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity put forward by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Red Cross delegates of the north and the south appeared in the meeting hall at 11 a.m. and had a pleasant talk while reporters and cameramen of the north and the south were covering news inside the room. They entered into discussion when the room was put in order.

The meeting first discussed the question of the heads of the delegations to the full-dress talks on which no agreement had been reached at the 21st sitting of the preliminary talks.

On the basis of its study of our side's proposal advanced at the 1st and 21st sittings of the preliminary talks, the south Korean side brought forward an amendment suggesting that either the chiefs or the deputy chiefs of the two Red Cross organizations be appointed as heads of the delegations.

Our side stated that it was desirable to definitely decide upon one of the two, chief and deputy chief of each Red Cross organization, as head of its delegation at the 22nd meeting which should proceed to another question after deciding the ranks of the delegation heads, but there was no need to waste time on this problem which was not so big in view of the fact that the talks was bilateral ones and, especially, considering that the historic north-south joint statement based on the three principles of national reunification had been made public and the whole nation was now expecting its successful implementation. Taking into account the circumstances that the south Korean side found it hard to decide upon the head of its delegation right now, our side agreed to the proposal of the south Korean side to definitively choose either the chiefs or deputy chiefs of the two Red Cross organizations as the heads of the delegations.

Thus, the two sides reached a complete unanimity of views already at the beginning of the meeting on the question concerning the heads of the delegations to the full-dress talks.

Then the meeting went over to the discussion of the question of those accompanying the delegation to the full-dress talks.

In this connection, the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea took one more important initiative. Our side proposed that 5 to 7 advisors comprising representatives of the Government, the Supreme People's Assembly, political parties and public organizations be made to accompany the delegation to the full-dress talks to assist it in solving promptly, accurately and smoothly on the spot the problems arising in the discussion of the agenda items at the full-dress talks to be held amid the concern of the whole nation and arising in the course of the implementation of the items.

This was another manifestation of the sincere efforts of our side for accelerating the north-south Red Cross talks as stipulated in the joint statement of the north and the south and solving all the problems in conformity with the desire of the people of all strata at the talks.

Speaking at the meeting, Kim Tae Hui, head of the delegation of our side, said that the advisors comprising representatives of the Government, the Supreme People's Assembly, political parties and public organizations would render active assistance so that the Red Cross talks might proceed in keeping with the expectation and desire of the compatriots dispersed in the north and the south and the broad masses of the people, by correctly reflecting the desire and opinions of the masses of the people of all strata in the discussion of the agenda items at the full-dress talks and in the implementation of the items, according to the three principles of the country's reunification and all other points explicitly stipulated in the north-south joint statement and the character of the Red Cross and its humanitarian spirit of cooperation.

He said that this proposal of ours fully accorded with the spirit of the north-south joint statement and would greatly contribute to the satisfactory implementation of the points of agreement between the north and the south.

Underlining the justness of our proposal, the head of the delegation of our side stressed, above all, that it was one of the basic demands of the Red Cross work to apply the principle of humanitarianism to all the people of various strata, transcending the differences in political views and religious beliefs, and conduct the humanitarian work with the active support and assistance of the domains concerned. Therefore, he said, to receive assistance of the advisors is a just step fully in line with the mission of the Red Cross and its spirit of cooperation.

He stressed that it was one of the basic factors for the smooth progress of the Red Cross work to unite the efforts of the Red Cross organizations of the north and the south and get the active support and cooperation of the authorities, political and public circles and all strata of people of the north and the south in the weighty and vast work for alleviating the sufferings of the compatriots scattered in the north and the south.

The south Korean side showed understanding for the proposal of our side on letting advisors accompany the delegations to the full-dress talks. It was decided at the meeting to discuss this matter again later after the south Korean side made a deep-going study of the proposal of our side.

And the two sides agreed upon discussing the question of the number of the suites of the delegations to the full-dress talks after further study.

The meeting held in an atmosphere of warm compatriotic love and mutual understanding advanced the talks a step further through a number of agreements on the question of the composition of the delegations to the full-dress talks.

It was agreed upon at the meeting to have the 23rd sitting of the preliminary talks on July 19.

After the meeting, Kim Dok Hyon, the spokesman of the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received reporters of the north and the south on the spot and stressed the justness of the proposal of our side on letting advisors accompany the delegations to the full-dress talks.

Our Policies and Proposals for National Reunification (7)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement demanding the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

August 14, 1955

In his report at the tenth anniversary celebration of the August 15 Liberation, Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, elucidated again the principle and stand that in order to solve the problem of Korea's reunification in accordance with the will of the Koreans themselves all foreign troops should be withdrawn from Korea and the people of north and south Korea should sit together to discuss the Korean question and to establish a unified democratic government at their own free will and he clearly indicated concrete ways and means for this purpose:

* To realize the peaceful reunification of the country, first of all, the armistice should be converted into a durable peace and conditions be created for mutual approach of north and south Korea:

* Negotiations should be held between the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK and the "national assembly" of south Korea:

* Free travel should be ensured between the people in north and south Korea:

* The ties between the people in north and south Korea should be strengthened and an atmosphere of mutual understanding be created by organizing interchanges in the fields of economy, culture, science and arts:

* The states interested in the Korean question should be put under an obligation to prevent the occurrence of any provocative act that may cause a menace to the preservation of peace in Korea:

*The states which sent their troops to Korea should take immediate measures to withdraw them from Korea, since the continued stationing of foreign armed forces in Korea constitutes an obstacle to its peaceful reunification:

* The Government of the DPRK and the authorities of the south Korean "regime" should declare to the Korean people and the peoples of the whole world that both sides would have the obligation to solve the problem of Korea's reunification only by peaceful means without resorting to any armed force against the other side in order to remove the existing distrust and tension between the north and the south:

* The troops of north and south Korea should be reduced to the minimum to lighten the burden of military expenditure on the people and divert non-productive manpower to peaceful construction:

* Taking into consideration the desire of the entire Korean people for mutual approach and negotiation between north and south Korea the DPRK Government and the south Korean "government" should convene a meeting of their representatives at the earliest possible date to discuss the problem concerning the reunification of the country:

* The DPRK Government will willingly embrace and negotiate with anyone who truly wants the national unity and the country's reunification, regardless of his political views, religious belief and property status. It will welcome and negotiate with anyone who repents of his past doings and comes out in the struggle for the country's peaceful reunification, even though he had committed crimes against the country and the nation.

April 5, 1956

The National Conference of College-Student Activists addressed a letter to their fellow-students in the southern half of the Republic, expressing their hope that they would be able to attend the Afro-Asian Students Conference to be held in Bandung, Indonesia in May 1956, together with delegates of the south Korean students. The contents of the letter are as follows:

* The Afro-Asian Students Conference offers a good opportunity for college students both of north and south Korea to meet intimately and talk open-heartedly with each other and have get-together with other Asian and African friends:

* It is hoped that south Korean students will attend the Afro-Asian Students Conference despite all difficulties, so that they may talk with us about study, culture, art and sports and may exchange views on the long history of the fatherland, the proud national culture and the patriotic traditions:

* It is hoped that the conversations be held on the problem of the country's peaceful reunification and the bright future of the country and on the possibility of establishing contacts between the students of north and south Korea on an extensive scale:

* Efforts should be made to cultivate friendship with the students of Asian and African countries, who aspire for peace, freedom and a new happy life, and actively to participate in the common struggle for peace and relaxation of tension in these parts of the world.

(To Be Continued)

Friendship Visits

★ Ion Daducu, Permanent Representative of the Romanian Socialist Republic to the United Nations, arrived in Pyongyang by plane on July 8 for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A worker of the Foreign Ministry of the Romanian Socialist Republic came here with him.

★ A delegation of film workers of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam headed by Phan Trong Quang, Film Director of the Ministry of Culture of D.R.V.N., arrived in Pyongyang on July 8 by plane for a visit to our country under this year's plan for cultural exchange between Korea and Viet Nam.

★ A Chinese table tennis delegation with Chi Yu-hua, leading member of the Peking Physical Culture Institute, as its head, and Kuan Hui-kuang, Deputy General Secretary of the Table Tennis Association of the People's Republic of China, as its deputy head, arrived in Pyongyang on July 11 by train for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee.

★ Herman Songeons, General Secretary of the General Federation of Labour of Quadeloupe, and his wife, arrived in Pyongyang on July 11 by plane for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions.

★ Members of the government friendship delegation of the Republic of Cuba arrived in Pyongyang on July 11 by plane to visit our country at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The delegation will attend the functions of the month of solidarity with the Cuban people taking place in our country.

★ A delegation of the Trade Unions of Agricultural, Foodstuff Industrial and Forestry Workers of the German Democratic Republic headed by Gerhard Pawelzik, Vice-Chairman of its Central Committee, arrived in Pyongyang on July 11 by plane for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People.

★ A journalists delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt headed by Abdel Aziz Mohammad Abdul Rah, Vice-Chairman of the Egyptian Journalists Union and Editor-in-Chief of **Al Gumhuria** arrived in Pyongyang on July 11 by plane to visit our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union.

★ Kotaro Watanabe, Mayor of Niigata, Japan, and Kenichi Ichishima and Masao Ichioka accompanying him arrived in Pyongyang on the morning of July 12 by special plane for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

★ Abdel Hamid El Zanfaly, an engineer and General Secretary of the Afro-Asian Housing Organization, and his wife, who had been visiting our country, left Pyongyang by plane on July 11.

★ A delegation of the TASS News Agency of the Soviet Union headed by its Vice-Director G.M. Osheverov left Pyongyang on July 11 by plane after visiting our country.

★ A government delegation of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic headed by Omar Budjellab, Minister of Public Health of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, left Pyongyang on July 11 by plane after visiting our country at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

★ A delegation of the Romanian National Women's Council headed by its Vice-Chairman Suzana Galpal who had been on visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union left Pyongyang by plane on July 11.

★ Kazuo Saito, Vice-Chairman of the Tokyo Metropolitan Council of Trade Unions, and Tatsuru Yokoyama, Representative Member of the Japan-Korea Joint Council of Workers and General Director of the Joint Council of Tokyo Metropolitan Neutral Trade Unions, who had been visiting our country, left Pyongyang by plane on July 11.

Japanese Militarists' Manoeuvres for Reinvasion of South Korea

Japanese Militarists' Economic Infiltration into South Korea (1)

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Japanese militarists, dreaming wildly of regaining their old position, are now worming their way into south Korea again and emerging as a dangerous force of aggression with the backing of U.S. imperialism." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 406.)

The Japanese militarists are now stretching the talons of reinvasion deep into south Korea in every field of politics, economy, culture and military affairs in a frantic effort to realize their old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere," taking advantage of the Asian strategy of the U.S. imperialists.

Strengthening their political and military tie-up with the south Korean authorities, the Japanese militarists have set up various "machines of subjugation and aggression." Building up a broad avenue for economic infiltration through those machines, they are stepping up economic infiltration into south Korea by means of "capital export," "trade," etc. under the slogan of "aid," "joint development," and "economic and technical cooperation."

1) The Export of Capital Serves as a Means for the Japanese militarists' Infiltration into the South Korean Economy

Today Japanese monopoly capital is penetrating deep into major industries of south Korea and seizing her economic artery by means of the "funds for the property claimed," loans, cooperation, direct investments and the like.

Increase in the Scope of Infiltration

Even according to the doctored figures released by the south Korean authorities, Japanese capital in south Korea amounted to 710.8 million dollars as of the end of October 1970. ("Tongilchosonsinmun," Jan. 13-20, 1971.)

The infiltration of financial capital is also increasing. In recent years the "Mitsubishi Bank," the "Bank of Tokyo," "Daiichi Bank," "Fuji Bank" and others have established their branches in south Korea. They exceed in number other foreign banks operating there.

As a result, by the end of June 1969 the Japanese capital accounted for 21.7 per cent of the total amount of foreign capital introduced by the south Korean authorities. ("Hapdongtongsin" dated May 21, 1969.)

During the period of less than two years since the south Korean authorities admitted the direct investments of the Japanese monopoly capital in December 1968, Japan topped other foreign countries in the direct investments of capital in south Korea. The data released by an economic planning agency of the south Korean authorities showed that 230 foreign concerns were involved in the investments totalling 183 million dollars and 84 Japanese agencies covered 35.1 per cent of the total as of the end of October 1970. ("Tongilpyongron," December 1970.)

By the end of August 1971, the amount of Japan's direct investments jumped to 80.038 million dollars and 201 concerns were involved in various fields.

Infiltration by Big Monopoly Capital

Most of Japanese monopolies making inroads on south Korea are the inveterate enemy of the Korean people, which had cruelly exploited and plundered Korea as their colony and now "boast of rich experiences gained 20 years ago."

The typical of those are the five monopolies, namely, Mitsui, Mitsubishi, C. Itoh, Toyo Menka, Marubeni-Iida and other business firms such as Onoda Cement, Nihon Yusen, Kanebuchi Textile (Kanebo), Meiji Seika, Morinaga Seika, Toyoda Auto, Nissan Auto, Shibaura Electric, Matsushita Electric.

2) The Japanese Militarists Increase Trade with South Korea for Infiltration into Her Economy

The Japanese militarists who discovered in the economic field a gap for their reinvasion of south Korea, in fact, resumed their invasion by opening up trade, to begin with.

As early as June 1950 they concluded the "Japan-ROK trade agreement" with the south Korean rulers, and the "Japan-ROK shipping agreement" in October 1950.

In particular, the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan treaty" in 1965 served as an important momentum for the Japanese militarists to step up their infiltration into south Korea. Moreover, with the conclusion of "ROK-Japan agreement on customs" and the establishment of a "free export zone" in March 1970, the Japanese monopoly capital wormed its way into south Korea in real earnest.

Japanese monopoly capitalists are penetrating into the south Korean economy by means of normal and ordinary trade, trade in bonded processed goods, export on installment plan, etc.

Economic Penetration through Normal and Ordinary Trade

The Japanese monopolists sell finished goods to south Korea and plunder her raw materials in return, under the cloak of promoting normal and ordinary trade with south Korea.

They have been dumping their surplus goods on south Korea on a full scale since the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan treaty" in particular; the commodity export to south Korea in 1966 already increased by 4.2 times compared with that in 1961, and in 1969 by 10 times as against the same year.

The share of Japanese goods in the total volume of foreign commodities imported to south Korea was 21.9 per cent in 1961, and in 1969 it jumped to 45 per cent, that is, more than doubled.

As a result, Japanese commodities along with U.S. commodities flooded into urban and rural areas of south Korea.

Thus, Japanese goods dominate 41.2 per cent of the south Korean markets. ("Korea Bank's Monthly Statistical Review," September 1970.)

Japanese monopolists not only sell their commodities at high prices but also plunder away raw materials from south Korea under the cloak of import.

They carry away mostly raw materials and semi-finished goods from south Korea.

They are now plundering away scores of kinds of minerals from south Korea, of which tungsten, lead ore, nickel ore, etc. account for more than 70 per cent of her total output, and iron ore, feldspar, etc. more than 90 per cent.

The Japanese monopolists are also plundering the south Korean economy in such a way as to make the trade balance extremely unfavourable to south Korea.

The ratio between import and export in the south Korean trade with Japan was 3.8:1 in 1965, 6.3:1 in 1968 and 7.2:1 in 1969. The gap between import and export has widened, making the trade balance of the south Korea more and more unfavourable every year.

The amount of south Korea's imports from Japan in 1970 alone was worth 890 million dollars in foreign currency settled, whereas the total value of her exports to Japan in the same year was only 234 million dollars.

This means an amount of south Korea's imports 3.5 times greater than her exports to Japan. ("Radio Kidokgyo" August 13, 1971.)

Economic Infiltration through the Trade in Bonded Processed Goods

The Japanese monopolists exploit cheap south Korean labour, control small and middle enterprises and expand commodity exports in the guise of "bonded processing."

The Japanese carries away yearly increasing amount of "bonded processed goods" from south Korea; it showed an increase of 5.7 per cent in 1965, a 27.9 per cent increase in 1967 against that at the outset in 1963. The volume of raw materials imported from Japan for bonded processing also shows a sharp increase; in 1967 Japan's share in the total of raw materials imported to south Korea for bonded processing was 63.7 per cent.

Economic Infiltration through "Export on Installment Plan"

The Japanese monopolists export to south Korea overstocked goods and outdated equipment which are unrealizable at their own home market, at high prices and high rate of interest under a short-term "installment plan." They set only 2-3 years as a term for payment under that plan and fix the interest at 7-8 per cent.

Economic Infiltration through Smuggling

The Japanese monopolists dump large quantities of surplus commodities on south Korea and plunder her wealth also through smuggling.

The total volume of goods smuggled into south Korea in 1960 was worth 1,050 million won, and it kept increasing. In 1966 the amount of smuggled precious metals alone was worth as much as 700 million won, and in 1969 it was 2,000 million won, a 3 times increase.

(To Be Continued)

Pak Hae Chon

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